

**FILED**  
IN CLERK'S OFFICE  
US DISTRICT COURT E.D.N.Y.

★ OCT 12 2018 ★

BROOKLYN OFFICE

I Jean Williams  
Williams: I cannot arrest you because  
you have no case pending in this district.  
Sincerely yours

MR. Jeffrey Williams 349.18.06053  
Eric M. Thomas Center C-76  
10.10 Hazen Street 8upper  
East Elmhurst, N.Y. 11370  
N.Y.S.I.D. 044176480  
9.22.18

Sir,  
I ask but one thing from your honor and that is  
a quick perusal of the enclosed document. Certainly I am  
aware there is not much you can do by way of helping  
me, but I would like to draw attention to a piece of  
Judicial Misconduct that is totally horrendous. That a Judge  
could do something so dishonorable and that others could  
be silent for near 30 years is amazing. Certainly this is  
a crime against my person, but it also rivals a crime  
against humanity. I have had the privilege of reading  
many of your poignant decisions and have come to regard  
you as a true hero and a champion of justice. I just  
want some semblance of my true Americanism back  
and perhaps by drawing attention to my plight I may  
one day be able to do so. I am but one man but  
I will not waver until someone someday helps a  
noble cause and expose this criminal act. There is no  
way any jurist certainly one who has risen as high as  
a judge could be so unkind with the law. Certainly this  
is the act of a man who neither cared for the laws of  
this land, nor the civil rights of this man. He had to realize  
he was wrong in so many ways. My civil liberties have  
been so greatly affected that my citizenship has been rendered  
impotent. I am consistently violated for parole and I have  
lost much by way of family and friends. Many believe I  
should just let it go already but tell anyone who has lost  
someone they love to let it go already, tell a person whose life  
has been stripped of them to let it go already. I say it's time  
to expose this crime and make the criminals responsible.

Citizen Respectfully  
Jeffrey Williams

1. I Jeffrey Williams being deposed of sound mind and able body say:
2. I submit this to the state commission on Judicial Conduct as it relates to the judicial misconduct of Justice Alvin Schlessinger who is or was a Justice of the Supreme Court, New York County Part 93 in the Years 1991-1992
3. That said Justice Alvin Schlessinger persided over a matter as it concerns me as in relation to a criminal matter under the indictment # 2350/91
4. That I am a layperson unskilled in matters of the law. I seek this forums indulgence as it relate to form and content, errors, etc., pursuant to Sections 103(e) and 2101(F) of the civil practice law and rules.
5. That the conduct complained of herein still affect the complainant Jeffrey Williams and that Jeffrey Williams is currently being detained on a Parole warrant make this complaint active.

### Charges

1. That said Justice Alvin Schlessinger did employ his influence from the bench to help further a sham prosecution which did deprive Jeffrey Williams of his Constitutional and civil rights.
2. That said Justice Alvin Schlessinger created a tremendous conflict of interest when he erroneously adopted the stance of legislature, prosecutor, and Judge.
3. That Justice Alvin Schlessinger abandoned his ministerial duties as an officer of the court sworn to protect the integrity of the court by allowing behavior not in accordance with the law, but further such behavior through active engagement.

continued



4. That Justice Alvin Schlesinger either did not have adequate knowledge of the Criminal Procedure Laws, or a written disobedient and apathetic regard for said law and its administration
5. That there are other Ethical Canons as they exist, not mentioned by this layperson, either through neglect or ignorance that I beg this Commission's assistance in deciding, which others may be appropriate.

#### History of the case.

1. Jeffrey Williams was arrested on or around January 20<sup>th</sup> 1991 in direct relationship to an incident that occurred on 34<sup>th</sup> street.
2. On the 180-80 day no Grand Jury action had been taken and Jeffrey Williams was released on Recognizance.
3. In February on or around the 20<sup>th</sup> Jeffrey Williams was arrested on another matter unrelated to the January 20<sup>th</sup> incident. Once again there was no Grand Jury action and Rob was fixed, however, the Division of Parole violated him.
4. In March, on or around March 05 1991 the Grand Jury New York County voted a true bill in the January 20<sup>th</sup> 1991 matter and the Prosecutor filed the indictment on or around March 06, 1991. Under indictment # 2350/91
5. On ~~March 25~~ or around, the case was Colonized for arraignment in part 99.50
6. On May 08, 1991 after Jeffrey Williams had failed to report on several earlier scheduled dates the court issued a Bench Warrant, on indictment # 2350/91. This was a Pre-Indictment Bench warrant.
7. On or around June 10<sup>th</sup> 1991 the person of Jeffrey Williams was delivered to the Supreme Court New York county part 93. However he was never produced.

8. On or Around January 13<sup>th</sup> Indictment # 2350/91 as it relates to Jeffrey Williams was calandered for C.P.C. 30.30 motion as it relates to Speedy Trial

8(a) The person of Jeffrey Williams was produced into the courtroom for said hearing. The judge denied motion citing Pretrial motion practice of attorney and other trivial matters. To which I objected citing that I had not yet been arraigned.

8(b) Upon inspection of the Court file it was discovered that I had in fact not been arraigned. To which the judge said he would arraign me there and then. \*Note the People had announced their readiness on the record prior to this discovery.  
The Law

1. In New York State the Court system is under the Unified Court system. The Chief Administrator of the courts having been given the power by the constitution on behalf of the Chief Judge responsibility for supervising the administration and operation of our courts.
2. This Administrator having implemented what is the Individual Assignment System the power to implement such deriving from the Constitution.
3. This Individual Assignment System controls absolutely how all criminal actions Supreme or Criminal shall be heard or disposed of in accordance therewith (Uniform rules § 200.11) unless otherwise provided by the direction of the Chief Administrator.
4. That the Chief Administrator has, in an attempt to create continuity devised several different courts to perform specific functions. In this system there exist an Arraignment Conference part directly responsible for seeing to arraigning defendants and scheduling future dates based off the inability to resolve the issue.



4. If the defendant elects to plead guilty then the matter is resolved, however if the defendant pleads not guilty then the court must arrange further proceedings. Set motion practice, and prepare for trial.

5. Not to be confused with the arraignment the plea can be entered at any time however, no motion schedule can be ascertained until plea is given.

6. The case is then delivered to an assigned Judge whose job it is to conduct all further proceedings, which include Preliminary Conference motion practice, etc.

### Criminal Procedure Law

1. Since December 1st 1895, the Supreme Court has been the state court of general subject matter jurisdiction.

2. It is a multi-tiered court which finds its chief interpretation from the Court of Appeals.

3. It is that court which gave power to the uniform court system that currently exist.

4. However the law of Procedure lies predominantly on the C.P.L. If ever the two should be in opposition of each other it is the C.P.L. which governs. Section 1.10 states that the C.P.L. shall apply to all criminal actions and proceedings including appeals and post judgment proceedings related thereto.

5. It is the C.P.L. which governs jurisdiction and infers such jurisdiction on certain courts. The C.P.L. also streamlined the procedure of the surviving courts.

6. The laws or Amendments embodied in the New York state constitution find a method of expression through the C.P.L. and therefore the strict adherence to these laws are imperative.

### Summary

1. The Criminal procedure law is largely

grounded in its constitutional safeguards. safe guards that grant civil rights and preserve freedom for all.

1. The C.P.C. specifically grants that after an Indictment has been filed with a local Superior Court that the Indicted person be arraigned on the Indictment. This is not a waivable issue and neither can it be compromised. The defendant must be present and apprised of the charges to be tried against him. The right to counsel does attach and the Defendant can elect to proceed without counsel however counsel can not proceed without Defendant. Since the defendant is the chief principal.
2. That the Unified Court System has employed to its usage the Individualized Assignment System. The March 20<sup>th</sup> 1991 court date of Jeffrey Williams, in part 50, was to be his arraignment date.
3. That Jeffrey Williams did not appear at the court date and was believed, erroneously, to be out on ROR would have assured the case stay in the arraignment part until Jeffrey Williams was made to appear in the courtroom.
4. However on May 08 1991 the court issued a Pre-Indictment warrant against Jeffrey Williams. This warrant was not only issued erroneously but in one instance was said to be illegal. (People V. Frederick 585, Nys2d 982) Since Jeffrey Williams was being housed adjacent to the criminal court building as a parole violator.
5. Since The Judge had to know his courtroom was assigned the designation of a trial part by the I.A.S. system that he ordered this illegal warrant is strange. certainly the issuance of the warrant rescinded the bail status ROR or rather Securing order, but it achieved this without producing the defendant.
6. Furthermore the judge should have inquired how this snafu



was allowed to occur. Since the C.P.C. expressly required that the arraignment occur without necessary delay and it was now a full two months since the indictment had been filed.

On June 10th the case was calendared for arraignment. The very arraignment the judge issued Pre-arraignment warrant for however, the person of Jeffrey Williams was not produced however a new securing order of Remand was given. Certainly there was no need to issue a remand Securing order. I was being held on a Parole Violation already so I would be in jail anyhow, so that the judge issued the remand is strange. Especially when you take into account the remand is a securing order and that securing orders are only issued after arraignment on Indictment. This too then is illegal because it creates an effect of kidnapping.

Instead of arraigning me as the court date was for, the court kept going in sequence, as if to give off the "Presumption of Regularity". Pre-trial motion Practice was scheduled and I was given several other court dates. However, I was never produced on any of these court dates.

It is the right of an accused to plead guilty to an Indictment at arraignment, unless, the Indictment charges Murder. However, the plea is not a part of the arraignment.

It is the Plea, however, that determines if or not the matter will be resolved, or if a fact finder is necessary. If this is so and the defendant had not yet entered a plea or been arraigned, that the court scheduled motion practice is odd. It would follow that some crystal ball allowed the court to know I would plead not guilty and so a fact finder (trial) would ensue, or better yet the court was forcing the defendant to go to trial, which is unethical behavior.

There is no precedent that allows a court to entertain a motion submitted on behalf of unarraigned

person when it deals with dismissal, neither is it premissable by the C.P.C. to submit motions before arraignment. The C.P.C. only allows pre-trial motions to be filed up till 45 days after arraignment on indictment. That prior to my arraignment the court had allowed pre-trial motions to be filed is the equivalent of not having had that opportunity. This was totally outside the scope of the C.P.C. and as illegal as the other behavior described.

Nevertheless, when you focus on motions to dismiss that the Judge entertained said motion ~~for~~ dismiss C.P.C. 30-30 speedy trial motion being one such motion even before the accused had been arraigned makes that hearing illegal as well as null and void is a matter of grave consequence. That I objected immediately upon his decision makes it against my will, that he did not re-evaluate his decision makes it illegal even now and in fact criminal.

Until my arraignment he was totally without authority to hear said motion certainly at that moment he was sitting as an usurper and outside his capacity, and in doing so was abusing his authority. That he allowed his erroneous decision to remain as is even after he agreed I was in fact not arraigned shows a callous disregard ~~to~~ the procedure laws as well as a disregard to the civil rights of Jeffrey Williams.

He then decided to arraign me then and there, without two days notice to me and my attorney and despite the C.P.C. requiring such. He continued in this capacity although it was the prosecutor who was responsible for arranging such as is the practice in the First Department. In doing so he was legislating, prosecuting, and judging over the law and my case and making a theocracy of the bench. It is further to be said that this arraignment occurred a full 10 months after the Prosecutor had filed his indictment and well past the speedy trial time



prescribed by the constitution of the United States and New York State, which certainly made it illegal.

That in accordance with the T.A.S. it was another court pt 60 that was responsible for seeing to this arraignment lends an air that the Judge Alvin Schlesinger was replacing his authority with the chief Administrative authority. Furthermore Arraignment is an occasion and occasions are scheduled as the 5 prior arraignment dates reflect. Arraignment can not be clandestine behind closed doors outside of the ear and eyes of the public and certainly a record should be kept starting with it's scheduled date.

With the above occurrence the arraignment is on nullity. It was not scheduled. No notice (2 days) had been given. It was pronounced and scheduled by a person other than the prosecutor and performed by the same person, and most of all it was held outside of the Constitutional rights of New York State.

With this being said the person of Jeffrey Williams has not then been arraigned and that makes him being 28 years a slave. Certainly Jeffrey Williams objected to this sham procedure, by objecting to the 30.30 speedy trial decision.

That not even defense counsel spoke a word upon this objection to the decision suggest something sinister. Certainly my being correct changed everything and all except Jeffrey Williams were lawyers sworn to protect the integrity there of, that such an egregious civil deprivation was taking place should have raised a cry yet everyone remained silent and allowed this behavior (Prosecution) to continue. Certainly the court should have asked for an adjournment to look into what should happen in this case but elected to continue with the presumption of Regularity. suggest a conspiracy.

Surly the person of Jeffrey Williams has lost tremendously by this illegal prosecution. His constitutional

and civil rights have been so severely affected as to render his citizenship frivolous. That he may be returned to prison for the slightest constitutional right is a severe blow to his dignity as that dignity expresses itself through belonging to a society.

That he lost all these valuable rights to a sham and criminal prosecution is a slap in the face. He can not leave the (5) boroughs of New York, has to be in the house before 9:00 pm - and can not leave earlier than 2:00 AM. His person and/or home is not safe from search and seizure; he until recently could not vote, run for public office, ascend to presidency, possess a firearm, or enjoy alcohol.

That the reason he can be sent to Prison to further do time keeps this crime current means, that the statute of limitation has not, and does not toll, and leaves him all but frivolous in the place of his birth.

That such severe deprivations were due to affect him should make the level of prosecution, Defense, and Judging should have not spared no expense. The condition of civil loss is a matter I and others similarly situated call civilide, and so it is the equivalent of a man who may be tried under capital punishment. Certainly they must be afforded every safe guard to protect due process for loss of life, but due process for loss of liberty and property are equally as important, and a sentence from 1 day to life is the equivalent of a death sentence.

So the most valuable thing lost by me from this conviction was not my freedom but rather my loss of liberty as it expresses itself through my civil rights. Alive breathing but dead through loss of rights. Loss that make my freedom uncertain as I am able to be taken advantage of by any who choose.

Justice Tanney in the 1800's said all Americans are brothers, yet isn't it curious that one brother can not enjoy the freedoms of his country and that another or others



conspired to make this happen. Others who had risen to the lofty positions that require an oath, who no doubt underestimate the will of Jeffrey Williams and the American people to be able to properly articulate the crimes they perpetrated.

At least I pray I have. I have lived with this condition for 28 years, I have attempted to understand and articulate what I know was wrong, but I have never lost faith that one day my story would get out. I remember the words of President William Lloyd Garrison still an abolitionist at this time when he said:

Let Southern oppressors tremble -  
let their secret abettors tremble - let all  
the persecuted blacks tremble. . . I will  
be as harsh as truth and as uncompromising  
as justice. On this subject I do not wish  
to think, or speak, or write with moderation.

Tell a man whose house is on fire to give  
a moderate alarm. . . I am in earnest - I will  
not equivocate - I will not excuse - I will  
not retreat a single inch - And I WILL BE  
HEARD. William Lloyd Garrison.

I will stay at it until one day somebody, if on my dying bed, understands that what happened to me is not American justice and we as a country categorically rebuke all involved. Tonight I make this request of you all with the prayer I will be vindicated. Even a guilty man must be given his comuppance in accordance with law.

Wherefore I pray for a favorable outcome from your Honors concerning this matter a verum

9/14/18

A Citizen

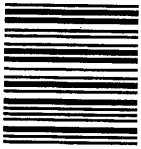
Neel J.

Jeffrey Williams



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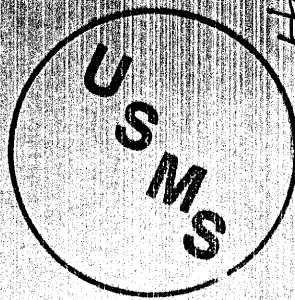
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